UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/765,080	01/17/2001	Prasad Krothappalli	90933/0276049	6777

			EXAMINER
27498	7590	05/06/2004	SALAD, ABDULLAHI ELMI

PILLSBURY WINTHROP LLP
2475 HANOVER STREET
PALO ALTO, CA 94304-1114

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2157	

DATE MAILED: 05/06/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *17 June 2002*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
   closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are pending in the application.

  4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
      application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date *7*.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This application has been reviewed. Original claims 1-14 are pending. The

rejection cited stated below.

Specification

2.   The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: the related

U.S. patent application serial number is missing (see page 7, lines 5-8).

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4.   Claim 1, 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Jamtgaard et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,430,624[hereinafter Jamtgaard].

As per claim 1 Jamtgaard discloses method for providing an enhanced experience

associated with a scripting language (i.e., JavaScript) on a device (information

appliance device 15) that does not have the ability to run scripts (see col. 5, lines 40-

45), the method comprising:

- executing at an application server (translation server 12) a script (i.e. JavaScript)

  (see fig. 3, and col. 5, lines 26-45); and

- sending new information (translated information) based on executing the script to a device(i.e., device 15) (see col. 8, lines 26-46).

As per claim 10, Jamtgaard, discloses an apparatus (i.e., translation server 12) that is to provide an enhanced experience associated withy scripting language on a device (i.e., information appliance 15) that does not have the ability to run scripts (see col. 5, lines 40-45), the apparatus comprising:

- a scrip engine (JavaScript proxy engine 102) that is to execute script (see fig. 7 and col. 10, lines 21-33);

- device interface circuitry (the content handler 40 of the translation server 12) that is to send new information (translated information) based on executing the script to a device (see fig. 5, lines 26-46 and col. 7, lines).

As per claim 11, Jamtgaard, discloses the apparatus of claim 10, further comprising service provider interface circuitry that is to receive script (see col. 7, lines 13-22).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6.   Claims 2-6, 8 and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jamtgaard as applied to claims 1 and 10 above, and further in view of Wagner U.S. Patent No. 6,085,224.

As per claim 2, Jamtgaard discloses substantial features of the claimed invention as discussed above with respect to claim 1, including receiving at the server 12 a web page request/URL request from a non-JavaScript enabled device 15, executing a JavaScript and returning translated information to the device 15.

Jamtgaard, is silent regarding: receiving from a device an indication of triggering event. Nonetheless detecting/receiving a triggering event from a device is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to Jamtgaard's system as evidenced by Wagner. Wagner discloses a method for detecting or receiving a triggering event and determining whether an action should be generated and if so processing the detected triggering event (see abstract and col. 16, line 48 to col. 17, line 23). Furthermore, Jamtgaard, discloses the non-JavaScript enabled device 15 for sending web page or

URL request to a content provider and in response to receiving the URL request the

application server executing JavaScript to generate a new information or translated

information that can be rendered by the non-JavaScript enabled device 15. Hence,

although Jamtgaard does not call it triggered event, one ordinary skill in the art would

have readily recognized the URL request received by the application as being a

triggering event, because as a result of receiving the URL request the application server

initiates action (i.e., executing JavaScript). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one

having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the event

triggered mechanism as taught by Wagner into Jamtgaard's system, because one

advantage of using triggering event is that it permits certain predetermined

computational activity or desired actions to be executed without the need for human or

mechanical intervention.

As per claim 3, Wagner discloses the method of claim 2, executing at the application

server the script includes executing at the application server the script in response to

the triggering event (col. 16, line 48 to col. 17, line 23).

As per claim 4, Jamtgaard, discloses the method of claim 3, further comprising receiving

at an application server a document including a script (see col. 8, lines 26-46).

As per claim 5, Jamtgaard, discloses the method of claim 4, further comprising

replacing at the device old information (i.e., web page) with the new information (i.e.,

translated or converted information)(see col. 7, lines 31-47 and col. 8, lines 26-54).

As per claim 6, Jamtgaard discloses the method of claim 4, further comprising rendering visually the new information on a display of the device (see col. 9, lines 40-47).

As per claim 8, Wagner discloses the method of claim 4, wherein the triggering event is entry of user supplied information at the device (col. 16, line 48 to col. 17, line 23).

As per claim 12, Jamtgaard discloses substantial features of the claimed invention, invention as discussed above with respect to claim 10, including receiving at the server 12 a web page request/URL request from a non-JavaScript enabled device 15 executing JavaScript and returning translated web page to the device 15. Jamtgaard, is silent regarding: receiving from a device an indication of triggering event. Nonetheless detecting/receiving a triggering event from a device is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to Jamtgaard's system as evidenced by Wagner. Wagner discloses a method for detecting or receiving a triggering event and determining whether an action should be generated and if so processing the detected triggering event (see abstract and col. 16, line 48 to col. 17, line 23). Furthermore, Jamtgaard discloses the non-JavaScript enabled device 15 for sending web page or URL request to a content provider and in response to receiving the URL request the translation server executing JavaScript to generate an information that can be rendered by the non-JavaScript enabled device 15. Hence, although Jamtgaard does not call it triggered event, one ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the URL

request received by the application as being a triggering event, because as a result of

receiving the URL request the application server initiates action (i.e., executing

JavaScript). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art

at the time of the invention to incorporate the event triggered mechanism as taught by

Wagner into Jamtgaard's system, because one advantage of using triggering event is

that it permits certain predetermined computational activity or desired actions to be

executed without the need for human or mechanical intervention.

As per claim 13, Wagner discloses the apparatus of claim 12, executing at the

application server the script includes executing at the application server the script in

response to the triggering event (col. 16, line 48 to col. 17, line 23).

As per claim 14, Wagner discloses the method of claim 13, wherein the triggering event

is entry of user supplied information at the device (col. 16, line 48 to col. 17, line 23).

7.   Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Jamtgaard and Wagner as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view Wolfe et al.,

U.S Patent No. 6,507,817[herein after Wolfe].

As claim 7, although Jamtgaard and Wagner disclose substantial features of the

claimed invention including executing at an application server a script in response of

receiving a triggering event, sending new information (i.e. translated information) to a

device and rendering visually the new information on a display of the device.

Jamtgaard and Wagner, are silent regarding:

audibly rendering the new information at the device.

Nonetheless, generating or rendering the new information on a display of the device via

visual display, pop-up window, or an audible sound is well known in the art and would

have been an obvious modification to the system of Jamtgaard and Wagner as

evidenced by Wolfe. Wolfe, in analogous art discloses a system for dynamically

transcoding or translating a document to generate translated information or new

information and audibly rendering the new information at a device (i.e., skinny device

18) based on the capability of the device. Furthermore, although Jamtgaard and

Wagner teach rendering or displaying the new information visually on a display of the

device, audibly rendering the new information at the device would beneficial to the

system of Jamtgaard and Wagner because it enables a user of device 15 with limited

capability to retrieve information content at a service provider and audible render such

information at the device as suggested by Wolfe. Therefore, it would have been obvious

to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the

teaching of Wolfe into the system of Jamtgaard and Wagner such that text-based

information contents can be audibly rendered at a client device with limited capability.

8.   Claim is 9 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Jamtgaard and Wagner as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view Tso U.S Patent

No. 6,421,733[hereinafter Tso].

As claim 9, although Jamtgaard and Wagner disclose substantial features of the

claimed invention including executing at an application server a script in response of

receiving a triggering event, sending new information (i.e. translated information) to a device and rendering visually the new information on a display of the device.

Jamtgaard and Wagner, are silent regarding:

> generating a display of the device based upon the new information a pop-up window requesting additional information from the user.

Nonetheless, generating or rendering the new information on a display of the device via pop-up window, or an audible sound is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system of Jamtgaard and Wagner as evidenced by Tso. Tso, in analogous art discloses a system for dynamically transcoding document and sending the document to a device, including generating a display of the device a pop-up window based upon the new information, the pop-up window requesting additional information from the user (see fig. 4 and col. 11, lines 29-49). Furthermore, although Jamtgaard and Wagner teach rendering or displaying the new information visually on a display of the device, rendering the new information as pop-up window would beneficial to the system Jamtgaard and Wagner because pop-up enables the user to provide more information or to change user preference as suggested by Tso. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Tso into the system of Jamtgaard and Wagner in order the new information to be immediately displayed to the user in a pop-up window, because pop-up windows advantageously cover only small portion of the full active display screen.

Conclusion

9.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

a) Hemphill et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,167,448. Provides management event notification

system using event notification message written using a markup language, including a

management server that executes code to perform desired action in response to

receiving an event.

b) Bakshi et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,345,300. Provides a method of detecting user-

controlled parameter from a client device, wherein the responsive request includes a

query mechanism to elicit more information from the client device.

10.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Salad E Abdullahi whose telephone number is 703-308-

8441. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 5:00. If attempts to reach the

examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can

be reached on 703-308-7562. The fax phone number for the organization where this

application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

11.   Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

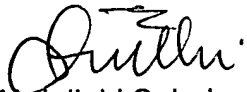Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should mailed to:

Box AF

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, DC 20231

or faxed to: **(703) (872-9306)**.

Abdullahi Salad
Examiner AU 2157
4/21/2004